



# **CITIZENSHIP IN THE COMMUNITY MERIT BADGE**

## **INFORMATIONAL PACKET**

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Download online at our website: [www.sandy.utah.gov](http://www.sandy.utah.gov).

If you have any questions regarding the material, or discover an error, please call Angela at (801) 568-7254 and we will be happy to help you.

# **SCOUT PACKET**

(Updated Sept 12, 2011)

*This packet gives a brief description of the Sandy Community and includes the following:*

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## HOW DID SANDY GET ITS NAME?

Old-timers tell different stories about how the name of "Sandy" was really chosen. The first, and most likely origin of the name, comes from the sandy soil conditions of the area. The second most popular story and second most likely comes from the first name of the engineer who ran the railroad train from Salt Lake to the Sandy terminal. His name was Sandy Kinghorn. Note: This information is taken from the book, "The History and People of Early Sandy" by Roxie N. Rich. This book is available at the local library. Other interesting references that are available at public libraries are: "Tales of a Triumphant People" by the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, Pages 276 to 280; 1946 School Report, Sandy Section; and "Sandy City - The First 100 Years", the book by Dr. Martha Bradley written for Sandy City's Centennial Year in 1993.

## HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

### PIONEER AND FARMING ORIGINS

Sandy began as a farming community with few people and widely spaced homes. Sandy is located about 13 miles from Salt Lake City, and in 1863 the neighbors were few and far between. Most of the early buildings in Sandy were lumber structures springing up here and there to support the farming functions in the South Valley. There were only four homes along State Street from Salt Lake City to the point of the mountain.

### THE BOOM TIME BEGINS

Today, Sandy is a conservative suburban community. It is hard to believe that during the last quarter of the last century, Sandy was a wild and crazy mining town with an atmosphere more like Dodge City or Tombstone than the typical Mormon settlement. In the 1870's, Sandy rivaled Salt Lake City for size. What caused this relatively short-term boom? Answer: SILVER.

The discovery of silver in Alta on the east and other minerals from Bingham Canyon on the west resulted in a mining boom. Sandy was at the crossroads of Salt Lake County mining. Silver would come in on little rail cars from Alta and other minerals would come in from Bingham Canyon by rail. These ores would end up at the mills and smelters in Sandy. Sandy had three smelters--the Saturn, the Flagstaff, and the Mingo. The Flagstaff Smelter slag dump was located on the site presently occupied by the Alta Canyon Recreation Center. It operated until 1877. The old Mingo Smelter is the best known of these facilities and was located on a site at about Second East and 9000 South where Fire Station 31 is located. The slag dump extends into the intersection of 9000 and State. The Mingo Smelter operated until 1898.

During the boom time, Sandy boasted of seventeen saloons. Sandy had two boarding houses on South Center Street and North Center Street. At times, it is said, the same bed was let out to two or more miners or smelter workers. One would use the bed while the other was on shift. The sheets would be changed once a month whether they needed it or not!

The population of Sandy was largely imported from the East and Europe where skills of hard rock mining and smelting could be found. Many of the workers were LDS immigrants from Sweden, England, Denmark, and Norway and the Smelter and Sampling Mill had a large population of Scotch immigrants. Twelve hundred men were employed at the Mingo Smelter in the late 1880's.

Peace-loving citizens of the wild town of Sandy thought that becoming an official city and having their own City Marshall might help bring law and order to the community. In **1893**, Sandy became an official City - three years before Utah became a State.

## THE CITY GOES BACK TO SLEEP

About 1900, the Big Emma silver vein in Alta played out. The mines, mills, and smelters shut down. All that was left were the fruit and berry farms, the fields of alfalfa, wheat, and sugar beets that characterized so many other Mormon settlements in the territory.

## GROWTH SLOWS

From 1900 to 1970, Sandy grew from a population of about 1,000 to 6,000. The City encompassed the one square mile between 8400 South on the north and 9000 South on the south, State Street on the west and 700 East on the east. In 1913, Jordan High School was built where the Jordan Commons Complex, 9400 South State, is now located. A new Jordan High was built in 1995 at 95 East Beetdigger Blvd. In the 1970's, in the decennial census, Sandy's population was shown as 6,438. Then the City hit a boom of another kind.

## SANDY BECOMES A BOOM TOWN ONCE AGAIN

As the City of Salt Lake grew, the parallel ranges of mountains, the Oquirrh and the Wasatch, forced growth in two directions--north and south. Suburban neighborhoods began popping up most quickly along the east bench of the Wasatch mountain range. In the early 1970's, this wave of suburban house building began creeping into Sandy and by the late 1970's, house building reached boom proportions. Between the 1970 Census and the 1980 Census, Sandy's population had grown from 6,000 to 53,000. Today, according to the 2006 statistics, Sandy's population is estimated at 94,203 people, making Sandy the fifth largest city in the State. Salt Lake City is the largest at 178,858; West Valley is the second largest city at 119,841; Provo is third with roughly 113,984; and West Jordan is the fourth largest with about 94,309 people. We have grown from one square mile to about twenty-five square miles and are addressing the challenges associated with growth. We are quickly building our schools, roads, storm water and sewer systems, parks, street lighting, and other infrastructure in an effort to keep pace with that growth. Several new projects and proposals for development, including a professional soccer stadium and several mixed-use developments, are helping to promote Sandy City as one of the best places to live in the nation.

## STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

Sandy City, along with Salt Lake City, Murray, Provo, and Logan, have a government structure known as the Council/Mayor form of government. This kind of government is optional under State Statute and can be selected only by a vote of the people. In 1979, the voters in Sandy elected to adopt this form of structure, a "Constitutional" form or a "Strong Mayor" form of government. It is similar to the structure provided by the Constitution of the State of Utah.

The U.S. and Utah Constitutions provide that the government be divided into three branches, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial. These branches of government balance power between them in a way so as to prevent any branch from gaining too much power.

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Legislative Branch of government are those elected representatives at the Federal, State, and City level who ENACT THE LAWS AND ADOPT THE BUDGET. Only the Legislature meet in large Capitol buildings, all of which look very much the same. The Legislative Branch of City Government is called the "City Council." In Sandy City the Council is made up of seven elected Council members. Three of the Council members are elected by the entire population of the City. Four other Council members represent four equal districts. One district is south of the Dry Creek and the other three districts are north of Dry Creek. (See attached map). The City Council also passes the laws of the City. A City law is called an "ordinance". The City Council controls the zoning (land-use) of the City, the levying of taxes, and the setting of budget expenditures.

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The Executive Branch of Constitutional Government has the responsibility to execute and carry out the laws or ordinances, and to disburse the budget, as adopted by the Legislative Branch. The President and Governor are heads of the Executive Branch of Government for the United States and for the State of Utah. The Mayor is the head of the Executive Branch for the City. The Mayor, like the President and the Governor, has the veto power. If the Mayor disagrees with an ordinance or budget passed by the City Council, the Mayor may veto the ordinance passed by the City Council within 15 days of receipt. This is similar to the President's right to veto a bill. That veto may be over-ridden by a 2/3 vote of the City Council. However, the Governor and the Mayor may go one step further than the President. A President may veto an entire budget but he may not veto a piece of the budget. The Governor and the Mayor may veto pieces of the budget that they do not like without vetoing the whole budget. This is known as a "line item veto."

## APPOINTED OFFICES

The Chief Executive (President/Governor/Mayor) normally has the appointment power to fill various offices set up by the Legislative Branch. In Sandy, City Government is divided into nine separate departments. The head of each is called a "Department Head" and the Department Head is appointed by the Mayor, **Tom Dolan**, subject to the approval (advice and consent) by the City Council. These departments are: Police Department, **(Steve Chapman, Chief)**; Fire Department, **(Don Rosenkrantz, Chief)**; Public Utilities Department, **(Shane Pace, Director)**; Public Works Department, **(Rick Smith, Director)**; the Community Development Department, **(Mike Coulam, Director)**; Legal Department, **(Wally Miller, City Attorney)**; the Parks and Recreation Department, **(Scott Earl, Director)**; Economic Development, **(Nick Duerksen, Director)**, and the Administrative Services Department, **(Art Hunter, Director)**. Each of these appointed officials are, therefore, sometimes referred to as Cabinet Officers. All Cabinet Officers report to the Chief Administrative Officer **(Byron Jorgenson)**. There are other appointed positions in the City, including the City Treasurer, the City Recorder, and the City Engineer. However, these three officers all report to a Cabinet-level official as a member of their respective departments. Each of these appointed positions serve at the pleasure of the Mayor and may be terminated with or without cause.

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

There is a Judicial Branch in the Federal and State Government. Sandy City established our Sandy City Court, which has a locally appointed City Justice of the Peace, Judge Susan Weidauer and Judge Donald Sawaya. There is also a State-appointed Circuit Court Judge. The City has no appointment power over the Circuit Judge nor does the City control the Court's budget. However, by State Statute, the State must have a Branch of the circuit Court located in the boundaries of the City.

## POLITICAL PARTIES - ELECTIONS

### Non-partisan Elections:

Sandy City's elected offices are Non-Partisan. This means that a candidate does not run as a Republican or a Democrat or by any Party affiliation. An election is held in October where all persons wanting to "put their hat in the ring" file to run. To run, a candidate must be a registered voter, must have lived in the City for one year, and must pay a filing fee of \$10.00. The two candidates for Mayor, with the most votes, and two candidates for each Council position, with the most votes in the Primary Election are advanced to the final election in November. These municipal elections are held every odd numbered year, where national state, and county elections are held every even numbered year.

### Partisan Elections:

All County and State Offices, including Governor and State Legislative positions, are Partisan. This means each political party selects their candidates through a nomination process and possibly a Party Primary Election. The two prominent political parties in the State of Utah are the Republicans and the Democrats, but we also see candidates representing the Libertarian Party, Socialists Workers Party, and Independents. The Party nominees are then put forward on the ballot for the final election in November.

## **SANDY CITY ELECTED OFFICIALS**

The elected City officials for Sandy, as constituted are as follows:

**Mayor:** Tom Dolan

**Council Members:** At-Large, Linda Martinez-Saville

At-Large, Steve Fairbanks

At-Large, Stephen P. Smith

District 1 - Scott Cowdell

District 2 - Dennis B. Tenney

District 3 - Bryant F. Anderson

District 4 - Chris McCandless

The Utah State Legislators, representing Sandy City are as follows:

### **SENATORS REPRESENTING SANDY CITY**

Dist. #8 – Karen Morgan (D)

Dist. #9 – Wayne Niederhauser (R)

### **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:**

Dist. #41 - Todd Kiser (R)

Dist. #45 – Steve Eliason (R)

Dist. #48 – LaVar Christensen (R)

Dist. #49 – Derek Brown (R)

Dist. #51 – Greg Hughes (R)

### **UTAH CONGRESSMEN:**

#### **SENATE**

Senator Mike Lee (R)

Senator Orrin Hatch (R)

#### **HOUSE**

Rep. Rob Bishop (R)

Rep. Jim Matheson (D)

Rep. Jason Chaffetz (R)

## VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS & CONTACTS

Sandy Arts Guild – Mearle Marsh 568-6057  
Sandy Beautification Committee - Karlee Jensen 568-7269  
Sandy Community Coordinators - Marsha Millett 568-7114  
Sandy Exchange Club - Mike Coulam 568-7250  
Sandy Historic Committee – Mike Wilcox 568-7261  
Sandy Museum – 566-0878  
Sandy Parks & Recreation & Trails Committee – Scott Earl 568-2900  
Sandy Pride Committee/Volunteers – Mike Coulam/Angela Snyder 568-7254  
Sandy Public Safety Committee – Chief Chapman 568-7214  
Sandy Rotary Club – Ken Ivory 694-8380  
Sandy Transportation Committee – Ryan Kump 568-2962  
Local Boy Scouts of America Organizations 571-6015  
Local Parent-Teacher Associations – 261-3100

## WHO ARE WE NOW?

Sandy has a lot to be proud of. The census and other statistical data show Sandy to be one of the country's unique and outstanding communities. Look at these facts:

A. **One of the Youngest Cities** - In the 2006 American Community Survey (ACS – conducted by the US Census Bureau), the median age in Sandy City was 32.4. The median age for the United States was 36.4. Median age means that if in 2006 you were 32.4 years old, half of the people in Sandy would have been older than you and half of the people would have been younger than you.

B. **Among the Safest Cities** – For the last ten years (1998-2007), Sandy City has made the list of Morgan Quinto Press' "Top 50 Safest Cities in America".

C. **Economically Successful Population** -. Sandy's median family income is \$76,116 (30 percent higher than the national average). We are one of the most affluent of the State's ten largest communities.

D. **High Level of Education** - Census data also shows we have one of the highest levels of education in the State, with 93.2 percent of the population over 25 years old holding a high school diploma (the national average is 84.1 percent).

E. **23<sup>rd</sup> Best Place to Live** – The August 2006 issue of Money Magazine names Sandy City the 23<sup>rd</sup> best place to live in the United States (the 2007 ranking was limited to only small towns – 50,000 people or less). The rankings are based on several factors including quality of life and crime rates.

## CULTURES AND ETHNIC GROUPS

From a cultures and ethnic standpoint, Sandy is a mostly white, baby boom city. Roughly 50% of the City comes from Mormon religious and ethnic background. Minority groups are in such small representation in Sandy that they represent no cohesive cultural or ethnic influence in the community. The vast majority of Sandy residents represent middle class and upper middle class baby boom generation parents and their relatively young families. Demographically, a large portion of the adults of the City fit in the 35 to 45 years of age category while the largest groups of children are found in the 10 to 15 age group. Regardless of race, religion, or background, the vast majority of Sandy residents share the cultural heritage of the American dream - suburban family life.

## BEAUTIFICATION AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Streetscapes, gateways, and freeway beautification play an important role in continuing to improve the appearance of the City. Massive resident responses to “Sandy Pride Day” and “Utah Pride Day” projects include: planting, weeding, painting and general clean-up to help maintain the City’s appearance.

## MAJOR PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT\*

100 Employees or More

# EMP	BUSINESS NAME	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	STREET LOCATION
1092	BECTON DICKINSON INFUSN THRPY	MFG MEDICAL PRODUCTS	9450 STATE ST
633	ACS BUS. PROCESS SOLUTIONS	DATA ENTRY	510 PARKLAND DR
357	E*TRADE FINANCIAL	CALL CENTER/FINANCIAL	200 CIVIC CENTER DR #600
355	HARMAN MUSIC GROUP INC	ELECTRONICS MFG.	8760 SANDY PKWY
332	ALTA VIEW HOSPITAL	HOSPITAL	9660 S 1300 E
320	WORKERS COMPENSATION FUND	INSURANCE COMPANY	100 TOWNE RIDGE PKWY
270	WALMART SUPERCENTER	GROCERY/A' BEER/MISC R	9151 QUARRY BEND BLVD
240	INCONTACT INC	LONG DISTANCE/SOFTWARE	7730 UNION PARK AVE #500
230	HEALTHSOUTH REHABILITATION	HOSPITAL	8074 S 1300 E
194	COSTCO WHOLESALE #487 -A-	MISC RETAIL/CLASS 'A' B	11100 AUTO MALL DR
177	LARRY H MILLER THEATRES INC	THEATERS/RESTAURANTS	9351 STATE ST
172	ACADEMY MORTGAGE CORP -A-	RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE LE	1218 E 7800 S #100
151	LAYTON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	RECIPROCAL CONTR LIC	9090 SANDY PKWY
149	ACS BUSINESS PROCESS SOLUTIONS	ADMINSTRATIVE OFFICE SER	8911 SANDY PKWY
148	HARMON CITY INC- SANDY	GROCERY/A' BEER	7755 S 700 E
140	DILLARD'S	RETAIL DEPT. STORE	10450 STATE ST
140	LOWE'S HIW, INC	HOME IMPRVMTN/GARDEN	9291 QUARRY BEND BLVD
139	MACY'S	RETAIL DEPARTMENT STORE	10450 S STATE ST #2200
130	SAN SEGAL SPORTWEAR INC	PRINTED SPORTSWEAR	611 W 9560 S
128	COMPUTER MARKETING CORPORATION	COMPUTER SYSTEMS & SVC	8520 SANDY PKWY
127	TARGET STORES #T-1752	MISC RETAIL-A BEER	10130 STATE ST
123	4LIFE RESEARCH USA LLC	WHSL/MFG CARE PRDCT	9850 S 300 W
120	HOME DEPOT, THE (STORE #4421)	RETAIL BUILDING MATERIA	9570 HIGHLAND DR
118	SANDY REGIONAL INC	NURSING HOME	50 E 9000 S
114	LARRY H MILLER FORD LINCOLN ME	NEW/USED CAR SALES, SVC	200 W 9000 S
113	AETNA BEHAVIORAL HEALTH OF DEL	HEALTH PLAN ADMIN SERVI	10150 CENTENNIAL PKWY #450
110	FIRST AMERICAN RESIDENTIAL VAL	REAL ESTATE VALUATION M	150 CIVIC CENTER DR #500
106	CROSSLANDS REHAB & HEALTH...	REHAB/LONG TERM CARE	575 E 11000 S
106	MACEY'S	RETAIL GROCERY SALES	7850 S 1300 E
102	SMITH'S FOOD KING # 47	MISCM GROCERY/A' BEER	2039 E 9400 S
101	XO COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES INC	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	8851 SANDY PKWY
100	HOME DEPOT, THE (STORE #4409)	RETAIL HOME/GARDEN	135 E 11400 S
100	SANDY HEALTH & REHAB	NURSING FACILITY	50 E 9000 S

\* Compiled by the Business License Administrator/Community Development

## 2012 BUDGET

If you attended a Sandy City Meeting, attached is the published budget revenue and expenditure summaries that meet the requirement, collected and prepared by the Utah Foundation from budgets submitted from each city to the State Auditor's Office. This is the most helpful data collection that has been found.



## **MAJOR GENERAL FUND REVENUES**

*\*Information provided by Glade Jardine, Sandy Treasurer*

- A. Property Tax - \$7,640,000. Property tax is paid each year in November as a tax on each home and business. The average home in Sandy is assessed approximately \$1,200. The City receives about 10% of the property taxes paid by Sandy residents. 55% goes to the School District. Roughly 21% of the property taxes goes to Salt Lake County. Residents also pay property tax on cars, boats, and other large value items.
- B. Sales and Use Tax - \$15,280,900. Sales and Use Tax is our greatest revenue source. If one goes to a hardware store and buys a tool for \$1.00, the clerk at the checkout will charge \$1.06. The extra six cents is sales tax. Of those six cents, roughly one cent comes to Sandy.
- C. Franchise Tax - \$8,768,000. The Franchise Tax is the tax the City charges to all major utilities for the privilege of providing services to the citizens of Sandy. This Franchise fee is 6% of the total gas, electric and water bill paid by Sandy residents and businesses and 3% of most of the telephone charges. (No tax is assessed for equipment charges.)
- D. Licenses and Permits - \$1,800,400. Each business that is located in the city of Sandy is required to have a business license and those business license fees as well as permit fees for building construction, etc. provide about 3% of the general fund for the operation of Sandy.
- E. State Funds - \$2,877,400. The State collects gasoline tax and distributes some of that gasoline tax, roughly 20% to cities, based on a formula which includes population, lane miles, and a number of other factors. Gas tax money may only be used to construct and maintain roads.
- F. Service Charges - \$3,177,169. The City charges service fees for ambulance service, certain police functions, and inspection fees.
- G. Administrative Charges - \$2,484,486. We charge our own water company for computer and financial services and charge each department for maintenance of vehicles and computers. These internal service funds are not truly separate income, but are shown twice in the budget. This number is not very helpful in understanding the budget.
- H. Fines and Forfeitures – \$2,527,900. This revenue mainly consists of court fines, surcharges and traffic tickets which are assessed and collected by Sandy's justice court.
- I. Total Revenue - \$45,915,399. The total revenue figure shows the total revenue of the City's general fund budget or tax-supported budget. This budget does not reflect revenues to the water company, garbage collection fees, or the recreation fund which are all operated as separate fee-for-service businesses.
- J. Tax Rate - Sandy's property tax rate is .1481% and is the lowest among the major cities in the State of Utah.

## **MAJOR EXPENDITURES**

The majority revenues of the City are spent in three departments--the Police Department, the Public Works Department, and the Fire Department. The expenditures of General Government includes Planning and Zoning, Data Processing, Finance, Attorney's Office, Building Inspection and Safety, the Personnel Office, the City Council Office, the Mayor's Office, and the City Administrator's Office.

## **SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CITY**

- A. Police - Roughly 28% of our General Fund budget is spent on law enforcement. The services provided by the Police Department include: police patrol, detective services, juvenile services, traffic enforcement, records and crime analysis, and animal control services. Our Police Department responds to more than 64,501 calls per year.
- B. Fire/Medical - The Fire Department responds to fires, does arson investigations, inspects businesses for fire safety, responds to medical emergencies with emergency medical technicians, provides ambulance service, and conducts educational programs in the schools.
- C. Public Works - The Public Works Department maintains and removes snow from more than 818 lane miles of roadway and more than 650 cul-de-sacs. Also, they handle street lighting design, construction and maintenance; and traffic light and sign design, construction, and maintenance.
- D. Public Utilities - The Public Utilities Department provides storm drain maintenance and construction. The Public Utilities Department also provides for water delivery, garbage pickup, and street lights, but these are paid for by fees, not taxes. Last year, we delivered more than 26,000 acre feet of treated water, which is enough water to fill Lone Peak Elementary School with water 1,100 times.
- E. Parks and Recreation – The Parks and Recreation Department designs, maintains and supervises our parks and cemetery, as well as operating our recreation programs.
- F. City Attorney's Office – The City Attorney prosecutes drunk drivers, speeders and other violators of City ordinances up through Class B misdemeanors, defends the City from civil litigation, and brings lawsuits on behalf of the City for zoning code enforcement and other civil matters.
- G. Community Development – The Community Development Department provides for controlled land use; and the zoning, signing, and building inspection for new construction, business licenses and community relations.

## **WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF YOUR COMMUNITY**

### **"BURBS" OR "CITY"**

Like all suburbs, Sandy City has numbers of fast food restaurants, and fashionable restaurants; supersize grocery stores, drugstore chains, and convenience stores. Sandy is one of the premier suburban communities in the State of Utah, if not the Nation. Sandy is becoming the “Ultimate Base Camp,” the most convenient place in the country where you can enjoy mountain recreation and immediate metropolitan amenities. With Rio Tinto Stadium, Jordan Commons, the Salt Lake County Expo Center, and South Towne Center acting as destination places for the rest of the valley, Snowbird, Alta, and Little Cottonwood Canyon just minutes away, and the accessibility of the light rail line to access downtown Salt Lake, Sandy really is a great location to enjoy outdoor recreation and city conveniences.

Sandy’s goals is to become the commercial, educational, cultural, recreational, and business heart of the South Valley, and a year-round, nationally recognized destination location. As we plan for the future of Sandy, we want to create a city which has beautiful neighborhoods and a high quality of life for our residents, and also has a solid, stable business base which provide good jobs and a lower tax burden for Sandy residents.

### **WHAT KIND OF PROBLEMS IS SANDY FACING?**

Most of the problems the Mayor faces fall into two broad categories: (1) freedom vs. protection and (2) taxes vs. service. In any given week, one or more issues falling into these two broad categories are a matter of public concern, controversy, or debate in the City of Sandy or the broader Salt Lake County Community.

The following discussion may help scouts understand there are two sides to every issue:

#### Freedom vs. Protection:

The City Council struggles nearly every Tuesday night with this issue. For example, a landowner or developer owns a piece of property and wants to develop a use on that property, whether it be storage units, a 7-11, a gas station, or some other use. However, the free development of the landowner's property will also have negative effects on the community. Traffic, sale of beer, the sale of soft porn, the presence of video games, dumpsters, lights, or other nuisances may negatively affect the property values of residents who have already invested in homes. On matters like these, the City Council must face this question: which is more important, the landowner's freedom or the protection of others' property?

#### Taxes vs. Services:

Since we are in a metropolitan community, the City is faced with many demands by citizens for services. In order to provide those services, we must tax citizens. If we respond to all of the services demanded by citizens, our taxing rates will be so high that the burden will be unbearable on the citizens. If we cut taxes to a level that will make everyone happy, we will not be able to provide even the most basic service. This would upset residents also. For example, many citizens would like the city to provide more parks and trails throughout the community. Each park and trail costs a lot of money to build initially, but the majority of the costs associated with these items is associated with the maintenance of the parks and trails. If we build all of the parks and trails that are desired, taxes would have to be raised dramatically.

The same is true for building roads and fire stations, or with staffing police officers, fire fighters, code enforcement officers, and so on. With more money, we can respond to just about any service request made of us by the citizens. At the same time, our citizens are concerned with how many taxes they are paying.

Although Sandy City's property tax levies are below average for cities in the State of Utah, our school district, county, sewer districts, and water districts are all charging property taxes as well. Thus, the total taxes charged to Sandy residents by all government organizations can add up. Again, the City Council is faced with trying to provide for the needs of citizens who are concerned about their schools, parks, speeding in their neighborhood, roads, snow removal, etc. with existing financial resources that are not adequate to meet the demands in any area.

In addition, the City must look after long-term needs that are not immediate concerns of residents, such as long term water rights, future landfills, transportation corridors, and other issues. If the City Council does not make good decisions today to secure long-term water supplies, long-term transportation arterial right-of-ways, and adequate land for future landfills, then future City officials will be caught with serious or unsolvable problems.

## OPEN MEETINGS

You are invited to attend one of the following meetings:

*(It is always a good idea to call and confirm these meetings. No appointment is necessary to attend, but the date(s) and meeting place(s) are changed occasionally.)*

- A. City Council Meeting -  
Sandy City Council - Tuesdays, 7:00 p.m.  
Sandy City Hall, 10000 Centennial Parkway (170 West)  
For more information please view Agendas on our website at [www.sandy.utah.gov](http://www.sandy.utah.gov)  
under City Council or call 801-568-7141.
- B. Planning Commission Meeting –  
Planning Commission – 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Thursdays, 6:00 p.m.  
Sandy City Hall, 10000 Centennial Parkway (170 West)  
For more information:  
<http://sandy.utah.gov/government/community-development.html>  
or call 801-568-7256
- C. School Board Meeting -  
Canyons School District Board Meeting  
1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesdays, 7:00 p.m.  
CSD Admin. Office, 9361 South 300 East, Sandy  
For more information:  
<http://www.canyonsdistrict.org> under Board of Education, Agenda  
or call 801-826-5000

## ATTACHED MAPS

The City Hall, 10000 Centennial Parkway (170 West) was dedicated on September 25, 1993, on the 100th anniversary of Sandy City becoming incorporated in 1893. A Centennial Ball was held to commemorate the event and to complete a yearlong celebration.

The Recreation Department is located in the former City Hall that is a converted school building built by the Jordan School District in 1927, converted to City Hall in 1975 and became the home for the Recreation Department in 1993. It is located on 440 East 8680 South, just east of Sandy Elementary School. The main Post Office in Sandy is located at 8850 South 700 East with additional offices located at 215 W. Sego Lily Drive and 9265 Highland Drive, just north of Smith's Food King. Other important buildings are located on the maps attached are as follows:

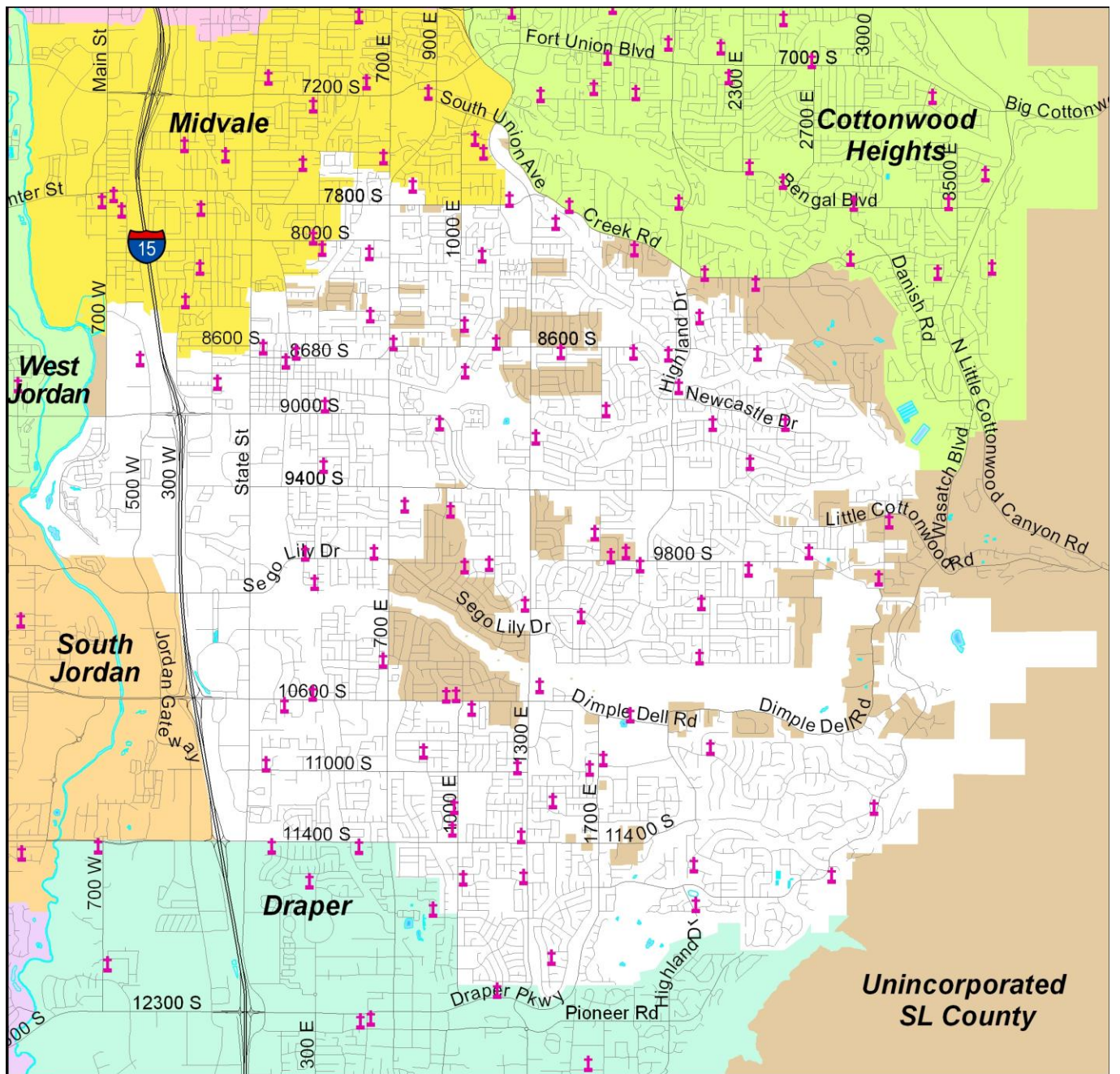
- a. Chief government buildings
- b. Fire station, police station, and hospital nearest your home
- c. Schools, churches, and synagogues near your home
- d. Main highways to neighboring cities and towns
- e. Nearest railroads and bus station and airport, if any
- f. Chief industries or other major places of employment
- g. Historical and other interesting points

Letters concerning any of these issues may be addressed as follows:

Sandy City Mayor's Office  
10000 Centennial Parkway, Suite #300  
Sandy, Utah 84070

*We try to answer all letters from our community scouts.*

*Please allow several weeks before a reply is received and be sure to include your return address.*



## Churches



Scale: 1 Inch = 1 Mile



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July 11, 2011

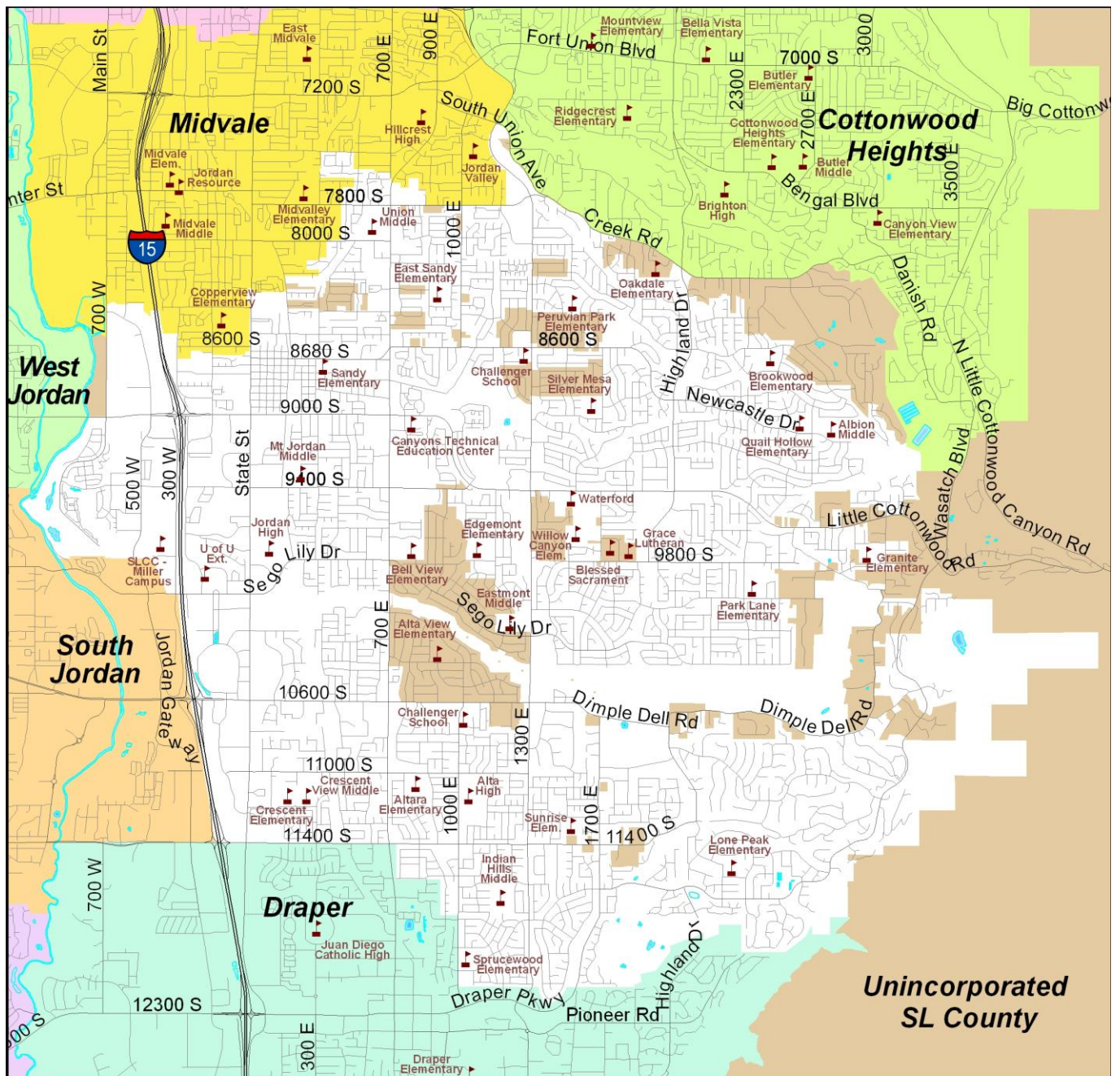












## Schools

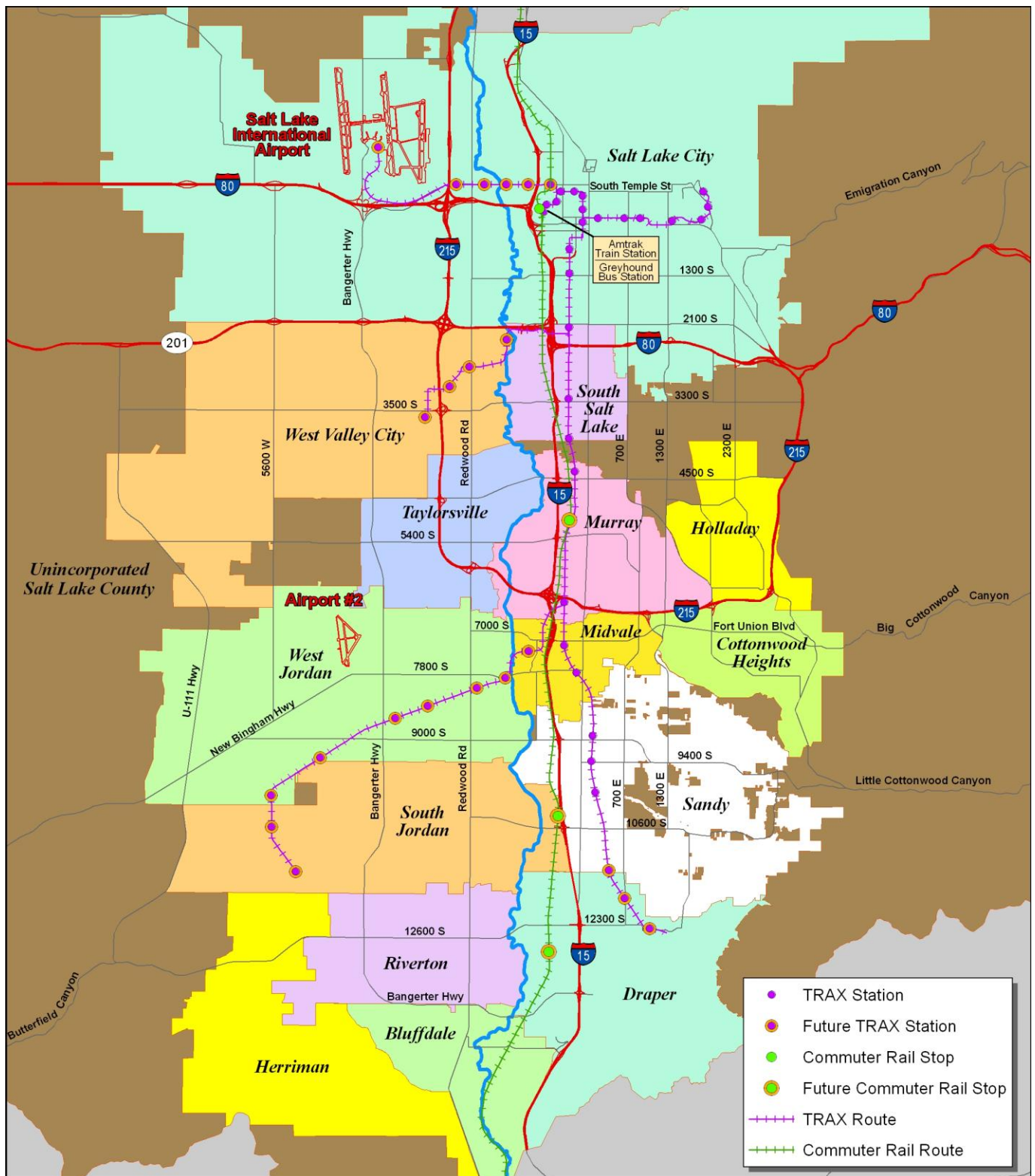


Scale: 1 Inch = 1 Mile



Produced by Sandy City GIS  
July 11, 2011





## Transportation

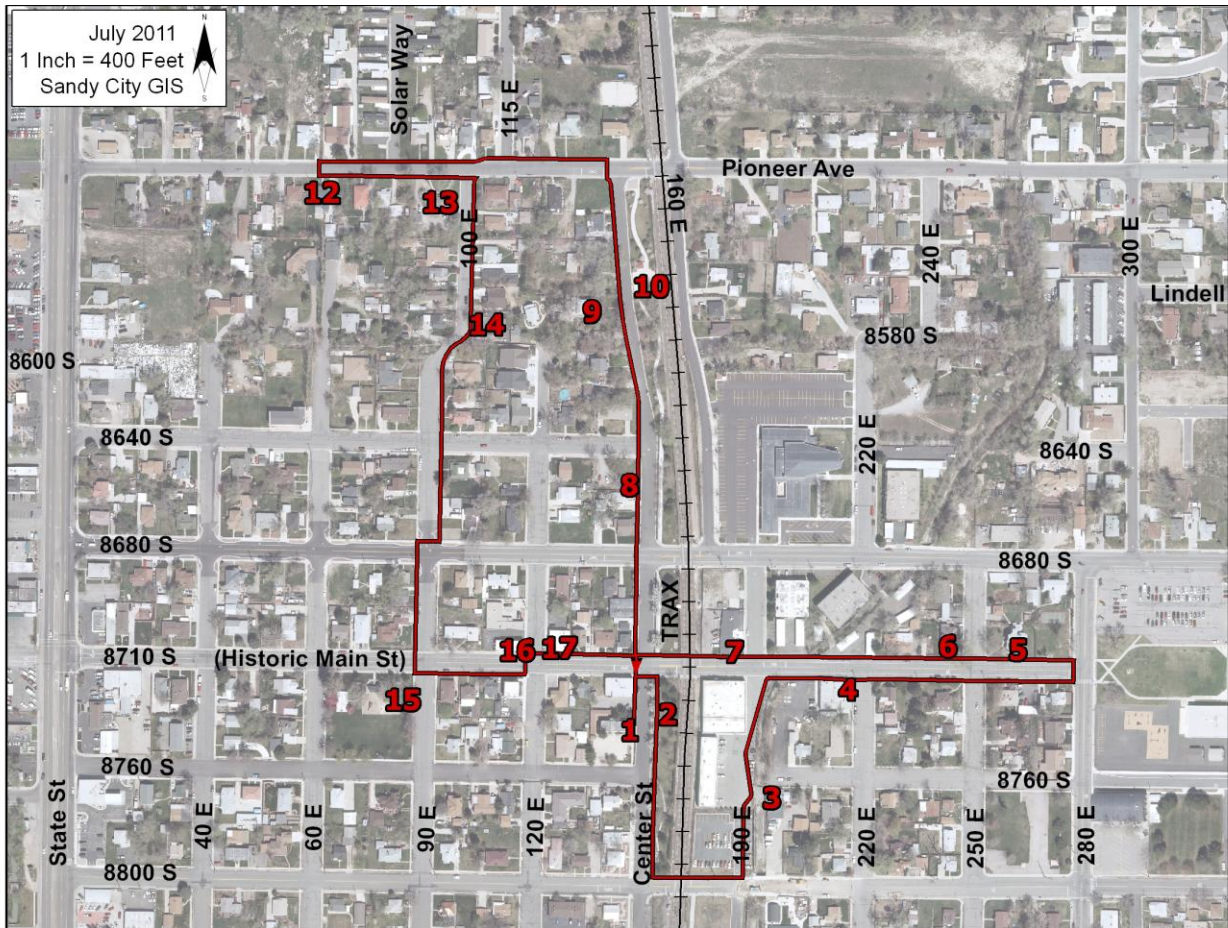


0 3 6 Miles

Scale: 1 Inch = 3 Miles



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## ***Sandy City Historic Walking Tour***

Site 1	The Sandy Museum 8744 South 150 East (Center St.)	Site 7	Jensen & Kuhre Lumber & Hardware Co. 179 East Main Street	Site 13	William & Amorillis Vincent Home 8530 South 92 E
Site 2	Railroad Junction	Site 8	Fredrick & Anna Anderson Home 8650 South 150 East (Center St.)	Site 14	Riley & Sarah Graves Home 8585 South 100 East
Site 3	Bateman Agriculture & Development Co. 198 East 8760 South	Site 9	The Kuhre Mansion 8586 South 150 East (Center St.)	Site 15	Sandy Main Street Park Approx. 60 East 8720 South (Main St.)
Site 4	Sandy City Bank 212 East 8720 South (Main St.)	Site 10	Pioneer Ore Sampling Plant 8581-8587 South 150 East (Center St.)	Site 16	Anderson Meat Market 115 East 8720 South (Main St.)
Site 5	Ezekiel & Abba Holman Home 266 East Main Street	Site 11	Arthur J. & Ellen Cushing Home 8530 South 115 East (Pioneer St.)	Site 17	Sandy Post Office 123 East 8720 South (Main St.)
Site 6	John & Mary Mattson Home 239 East Main Street	Site 12	Ernest & Sadie Cushing Home 60 East 8530 South (Pioneer St.)		

### **SANDY HISTORY**

Sandy was settled by Mormon Pioneers in the 1860's. It was a farming community with few people and widely spaced homes. When mining began in the neighboring canyons and the railroad arrived in 1871, Sandy was changed from an agricultural village to a booming mining town. In 1883, with its population climbing over 1000, Sandy incorporated and passed its first ordinances. Failure of the mines in the early 1900's forced many people to leave and Sandy again became a quiet agricultural community. Subsequent growth was slow until the mid 1950's when the population began to grow rapidly through a series of land annexations. Today Sandy is a conservative suburban community with a population approaching 100,000 citizens.

### **SANDY'S ETHNIC POPULATION**

With the coming of the "church trains," (wagon trains) the Scandinavian people became the major ethnic group in the area. People from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden settled the area and began small farming operations. With the coming of the mines other ethnic groups created a stronger presence. Italians, Greeks, and other groups were drawn west by the lure of mining and smelting jobs and soon outnumbered the Mormon settlers in the 1870's. This trend continued until the mining and smelting business went sour in the early 1900's. In Part, the arrival of other ethnic groups lead to the incorporation of Sandy in 1893. After the 1900's the foreign born populations began to decline as more and more American born citizens filled the community.